

# Cutworm Outbreak Expected 1931

— IN —

## Saskatchewan and Alberta

The pale western cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia* Morr.) caused severe losses in Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1930. The losses will be greater in 1931, if weather conditions are average; even a very wet spring will only partially check the immediate ravages.

### Do You Live in the Threatened Zone?

*Turn the page and note if your district is in the infested area.*

Every cross on the map represents an area of severe loss from this insect in 1930. Some districts lost more than 50 per cent of their crop.

### Is Your Locality in the Red?

Areas shown in red will probably have serious trouble in 1931 because of the abundance of pale western cutworms in the fields.

### Is Your Locality in the Orange?

Areas shown in orange will probably have some trouble but not as serious as the districts shown in red.

Uncoloured areas are expected to have little or no trouble from this cutworm in 1931.

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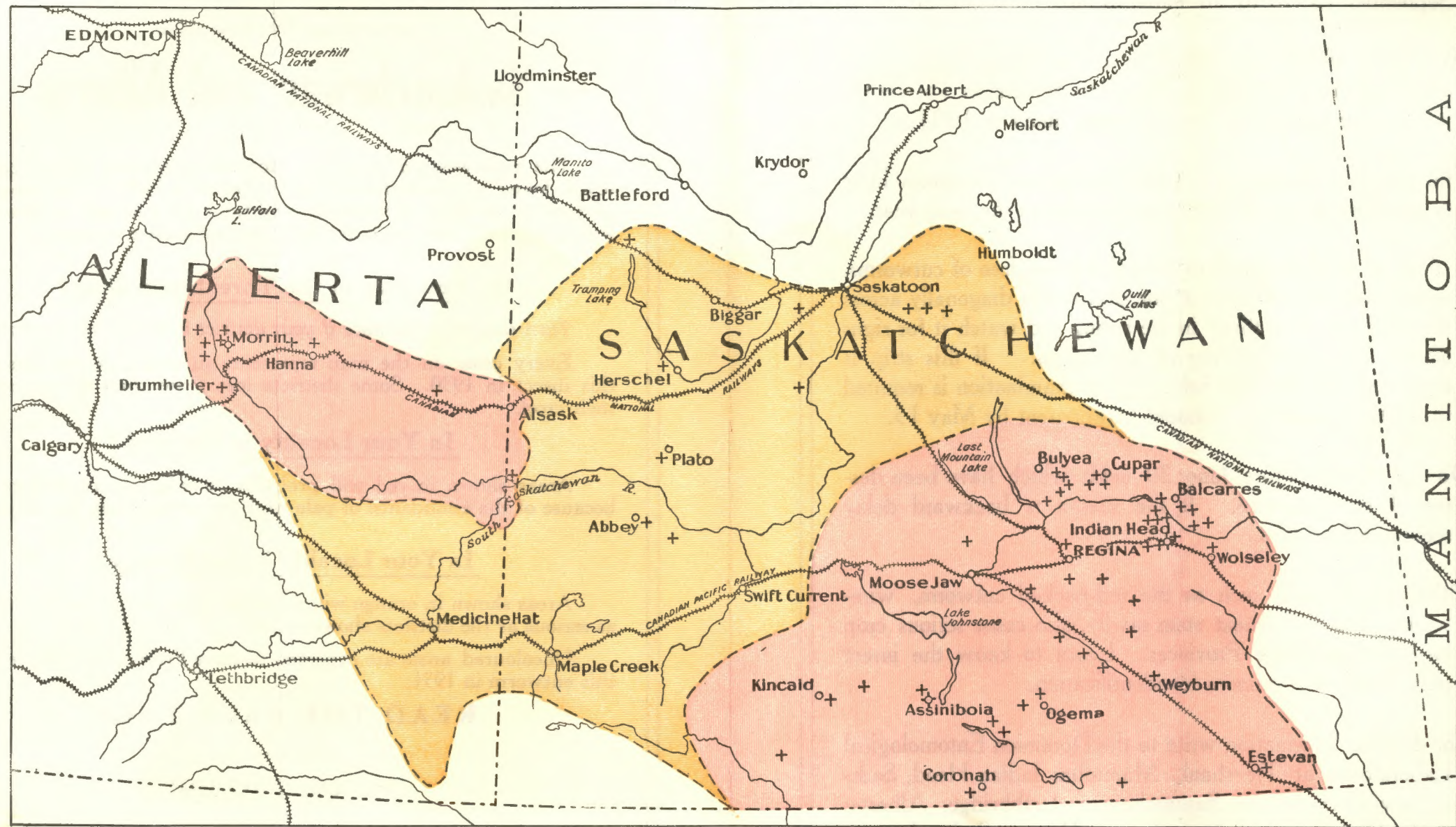
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# MAP SHOWING AREA EXPECTED TO BE INFESTED BY PALE WESTERN CUTWORM IN SASKATCHEWAN & ALBERTA 1931



Area colored red will probably have serious trouble from cutworms in 1931.

Area colored orange will probably have some trouble from cutworms in 1931 but not as serious as in red areas.

The crosses (+) on the map indicate where losses from cutworms were suffered in 1930.

1. Any fields in the coloured areas which were harvested, grazed, cultivated, or had a loose dusty surface from August 1 to September 15, 1930, are liable to have cutworms in 1931.
2. Any fields which were left alone so that the soil surface was caked or crusted from August 1 to September 15, 1930, will be reasonably free from cutworm injury in 1931.
3. The presence or absence of weeds in the summer makes little or no difference in the cutworm population the next year.
4. If there is any doubt as to the fields being free of cutworms, seed a test strip of grain of one drill width diagonally across the field the first thing in the spring and watch it for signs of tiny cutworms feeding on the leaves. If this strip is injured do not seed the field. Close examination is required to see this injury and it should be apparent by May 15.
5. Do not reseed before June 20 fields which have been destroyed by cutworms. If the season is backward delay seeding a few days.
6. Other insect pests, such as the red-backed cutworm, wireworms, and the wheat stem sawfly, also cause serious crop losses in the Prairie Provinces. Learn to know the insect pests; send in specimens for identification.
7. For detailed information write to the Dominion Entomological Laboratories at Treesbank, Manitoba; Indian Head, Saskatchewan; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Lethbridge, Alberta; to the Department of Agriculture at Regina, Saskatchewan; or to the University of Alberta, at Edmonton, Alberta.